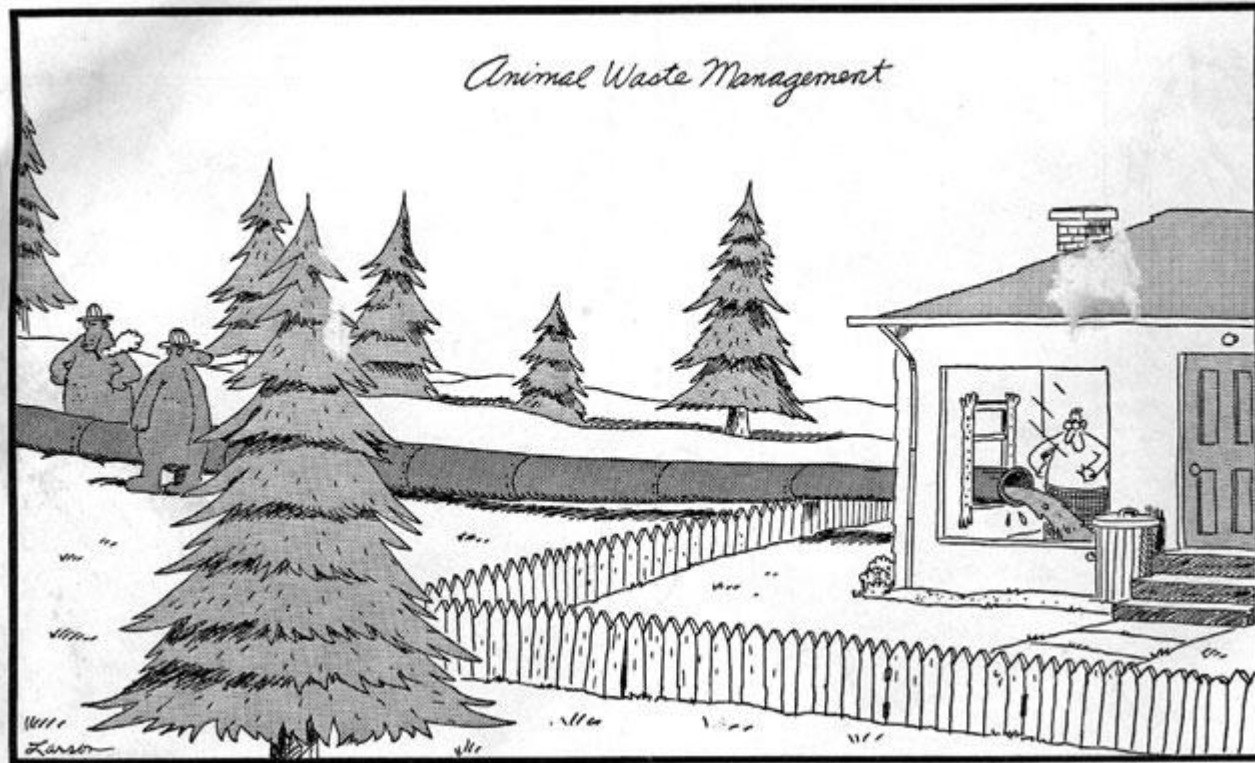


# Us vs. Poop: A Bacteria Reduction Demonstration Project



Project Primarily  
Funded by:

MISSISSIPPI  
River Fund

THE MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION

# Why Pick on E. coli Bacteria?

(and other interesting tid-bits)



10% can cause illnesses

**Knowledge is Power:** the need for “indicator organisms”

---

- **Where:** human, livestock, pet, and wildlife waste
- **How:** eating contaminated food, contaminated drinking water or water swallowed while swimming are other sources.
- **Symptoms:** stomach muscle spasms, diarrhea, fever, vomiting
- **Highest Risk Clientele:** Children!

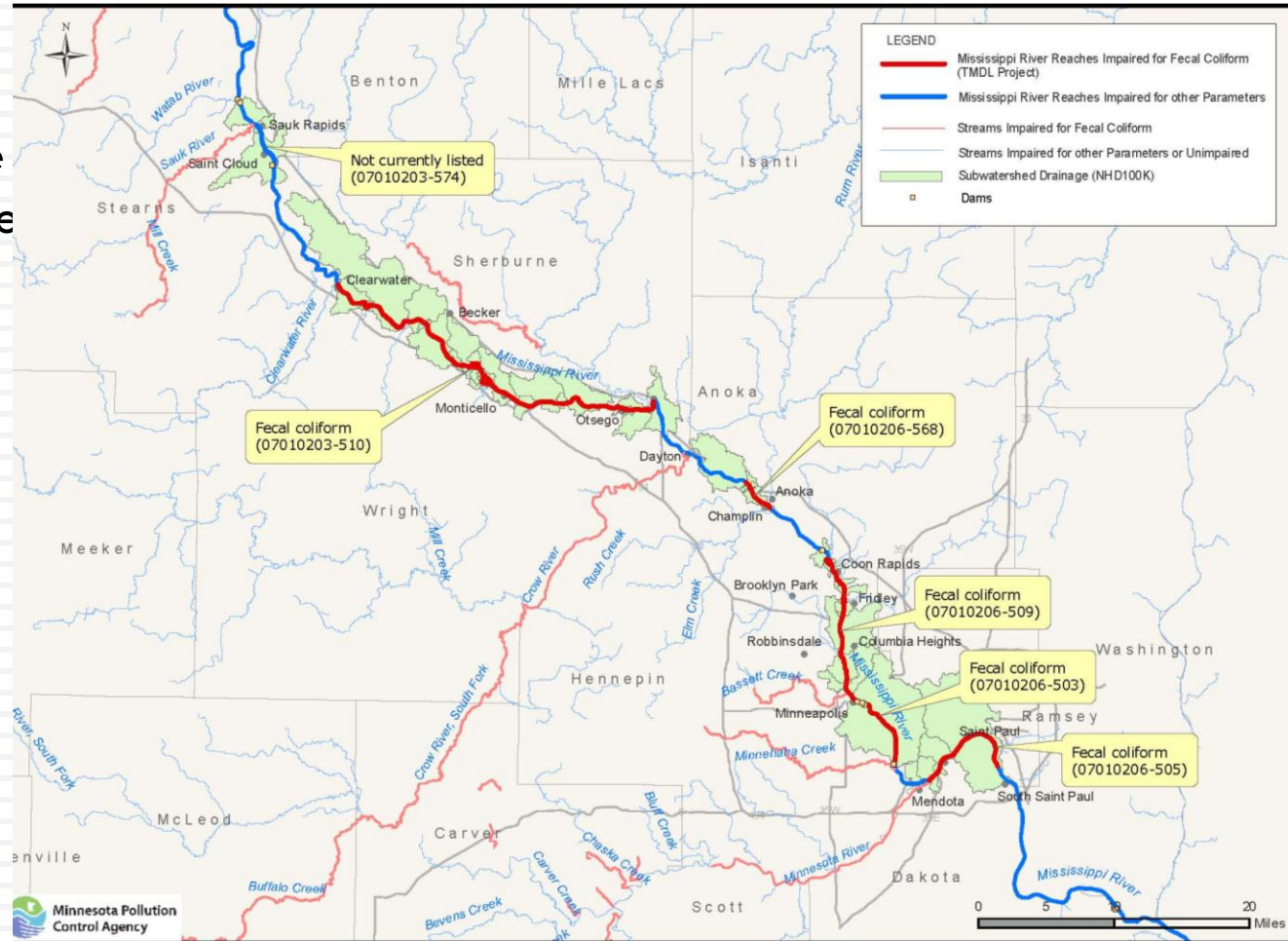
# E. coli- A Tricky Little Bugger



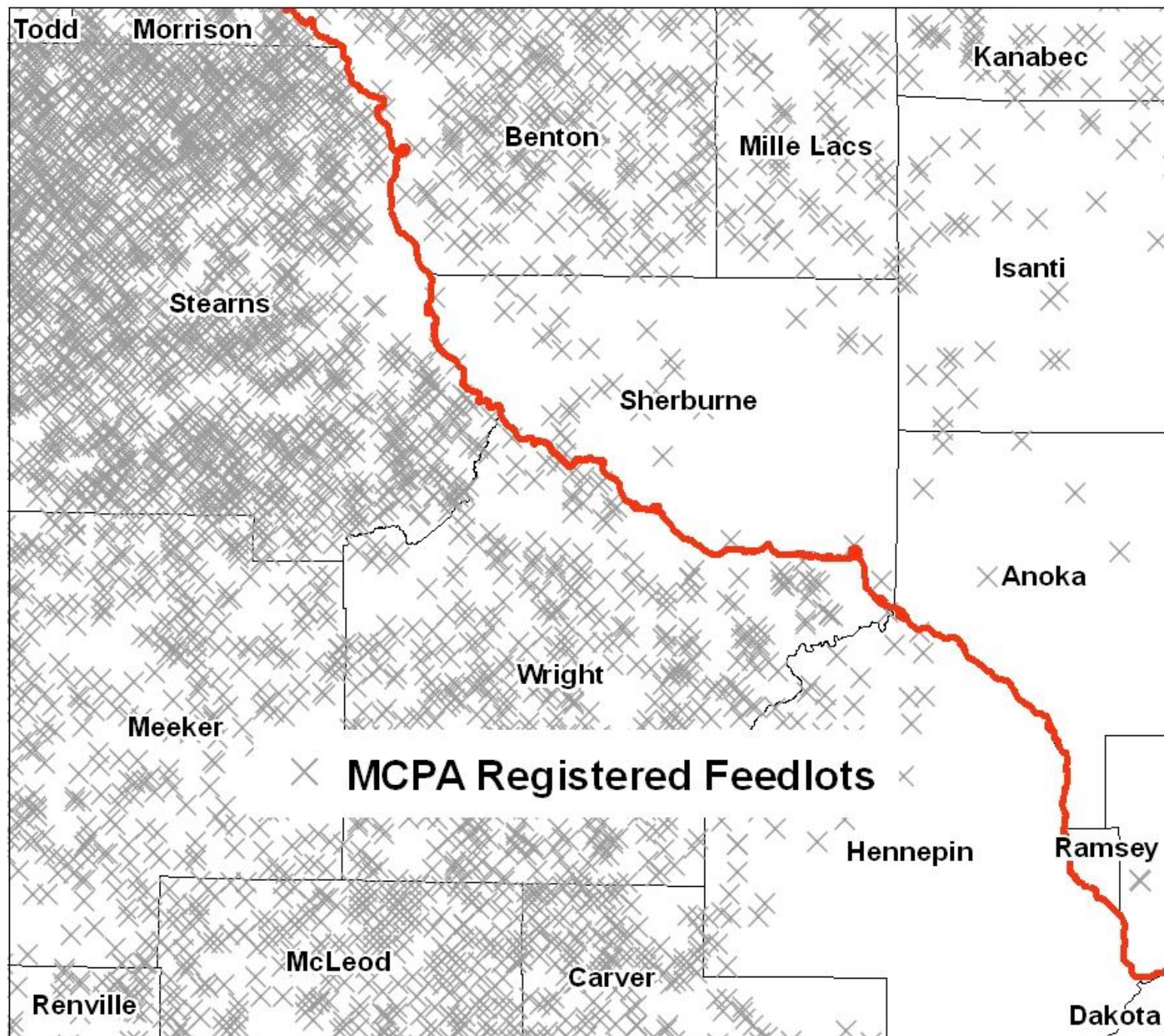
- **Minnesota's water quality standard:**
  - **Chronic:** 126 organisms per 100 milliliters of water (April-October)
  - **Acute:** >10% samples in any calendar month individually exceed 1,260
- **“Wet” Sources:**
  - Developed: storm pipes, impervious surfaces, yard waste
  - Agricultural: field applied manure/storage, feedlots w/out runoff controls
- **“Dry” Sources:**
  - Failing septic systems, animals in water (livestock, geese...)
- Some may be **already present** in sediments

# Upper Mississippi Bacteria TMDL

• Initial Data Assessment:  
indicates an increase in the  
fall (low flow) but there are  
exceedances with all flow  
regimes.

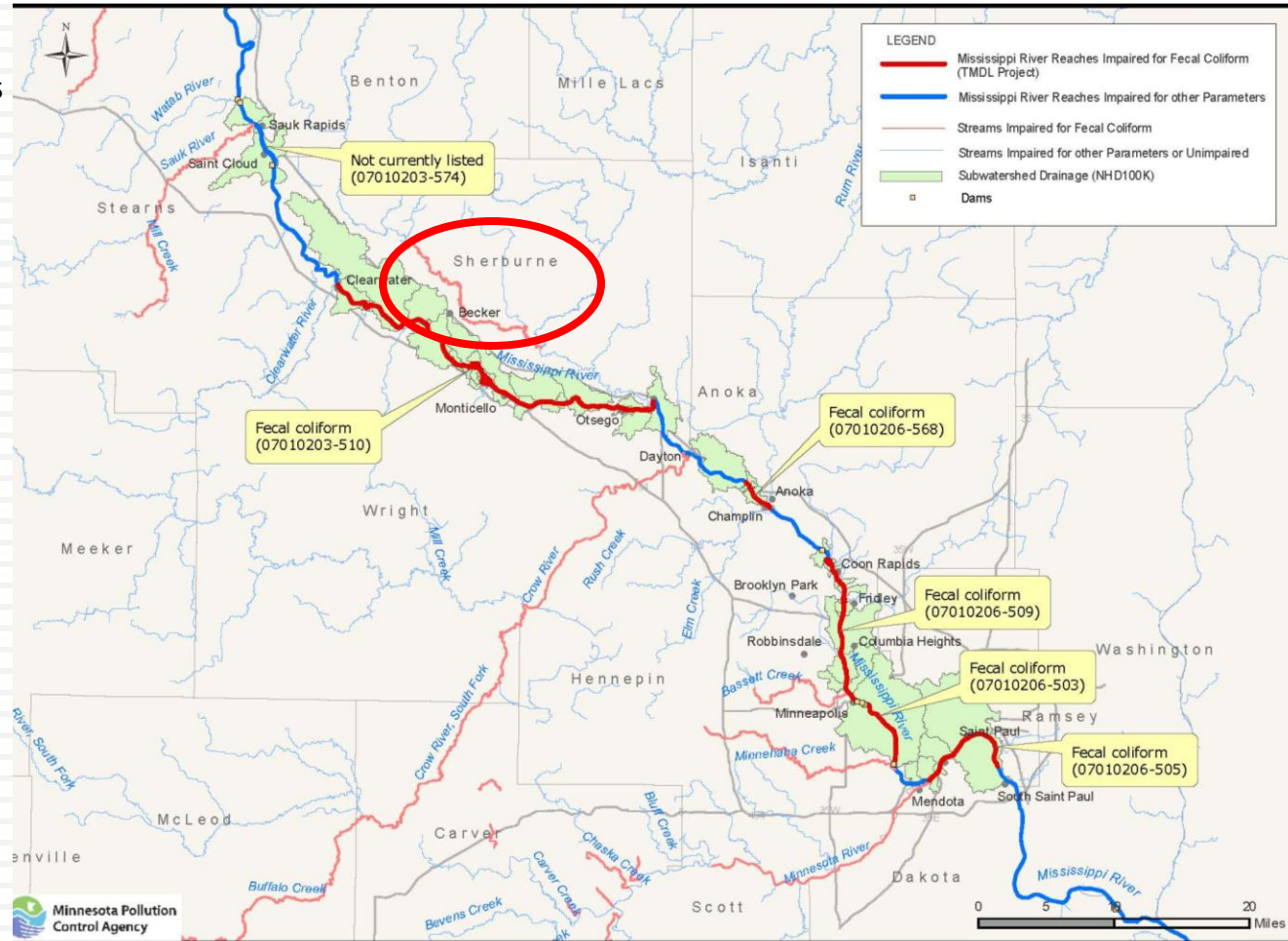






# Upper Mississippi Bacteria TMDL

• Initial Data Assessment: indicates an increase in the fall (low flow) but there are exceedances with all flow regimes.



# Elk River Bacteria TMDL

- TMDL indicated no impairment at high flow conditions.

| Sample Month | Total Samples (N) | #> 126 CFU/100 ml | #> 1260 CFU/100 ml | Monthly Geomean |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| April        | 19                | 2                 | 0                  | 19              |
| May          | 12                | 0                 | 0                  | 36              |
| June         | 13                | 6                 | 0                  | 132             |
| July         | 12                | 6                 | 0                  | 127             |
| August       | 12                | 10                | 1                  | 458             |
| September    | 18                | 15                | 0                  | 198             |
| October      | 13                | 0                 | 0                  | 29              |



# Reducing Bacteria in Surface Water

## **Ag/Rural Practices:**

Wet: manure management, feedlot runoff controls, riparian buffers/filter strips

Dry: Upgrade failing SSTS, management of livestock in riparian areas, riparian buffers/filter strips

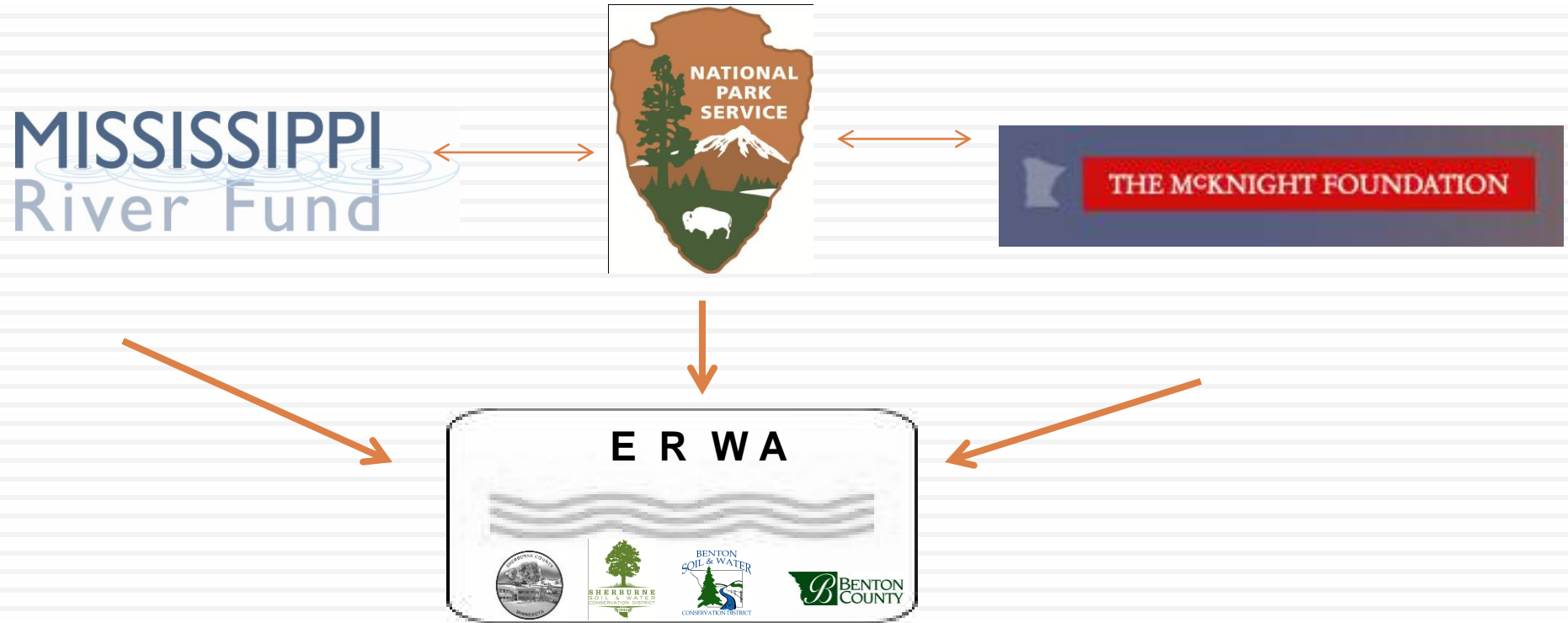


**Miss River (and Elk River) Bacteria TMDL:**  
**Implementation** noted to include manure management, buffers, fencing animal out of streams (in **Ag/Rural areas**)

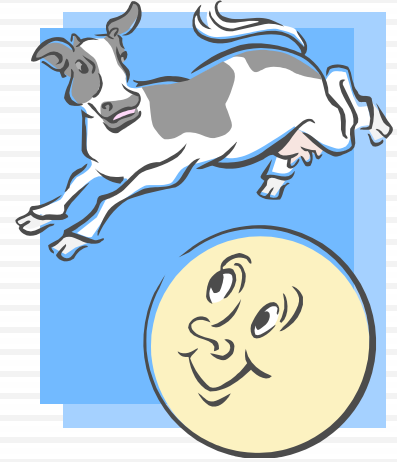




# Building Partnerships.....



# Demonstration Project Goals



**Primary Goal:** Study and make reductions to bacteria impairments upstream of the National Park.

- Implement buffer strips/livestock management practices on high priority land.- Provide \$\$
- Monitor water quality data to document the impact of buffer strips/livestock management practices.
- Education

# Bacteria Reduction Demonstration Project Wanted



**Before**

Sites will be selected by  
March 15th, 2011.

If your project is selected funding  
will be available through a  
McKnight Foundation grant to  
assist with project costs.



**After**

A project site is needed to demonstrate the effectiveness of Bacteria reduction Best Management Practices. We will be gathering a list of interested parties and selecting up to two projects to be included in this rare demonstration site study. Please see the criteria listed below to determine if your project may be eligible. If you are interested or would like additional information please contact: Tiffany Determan @ 763-241-1170 ext. 3 or [tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org](mailto:tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org),

## Criteria for eligible projects:

- Land must be located within the Elk River Watershed and adjacent to a tributary or ditch.
- Site will have Livestock (cows, horses, buffalo...) that currently have access to the tributary or ditch -or- stockpiled manure with a high probability of runoff.
- Must be willing to implement the BMP determined to be most appropriate.
- Landowner must be willing to allow staff to monitor the water quality for bacterial changes from a minimum of April 2011– October 2013.
- Willing to allow public to view the site during prescheduled tours and/or media events.

**Sherburne SWCD Phone: 763-241-1170 ext. 3**  
**14855 HWY 10 Or**  
**Elk River, MN 55330 [tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org](mailto:tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org)**

**Project made possible through a partnership  
of the following: Elk River Watershed  
Association, National Park Service, Mississippi  
River Fund and the McKnight Foundation**

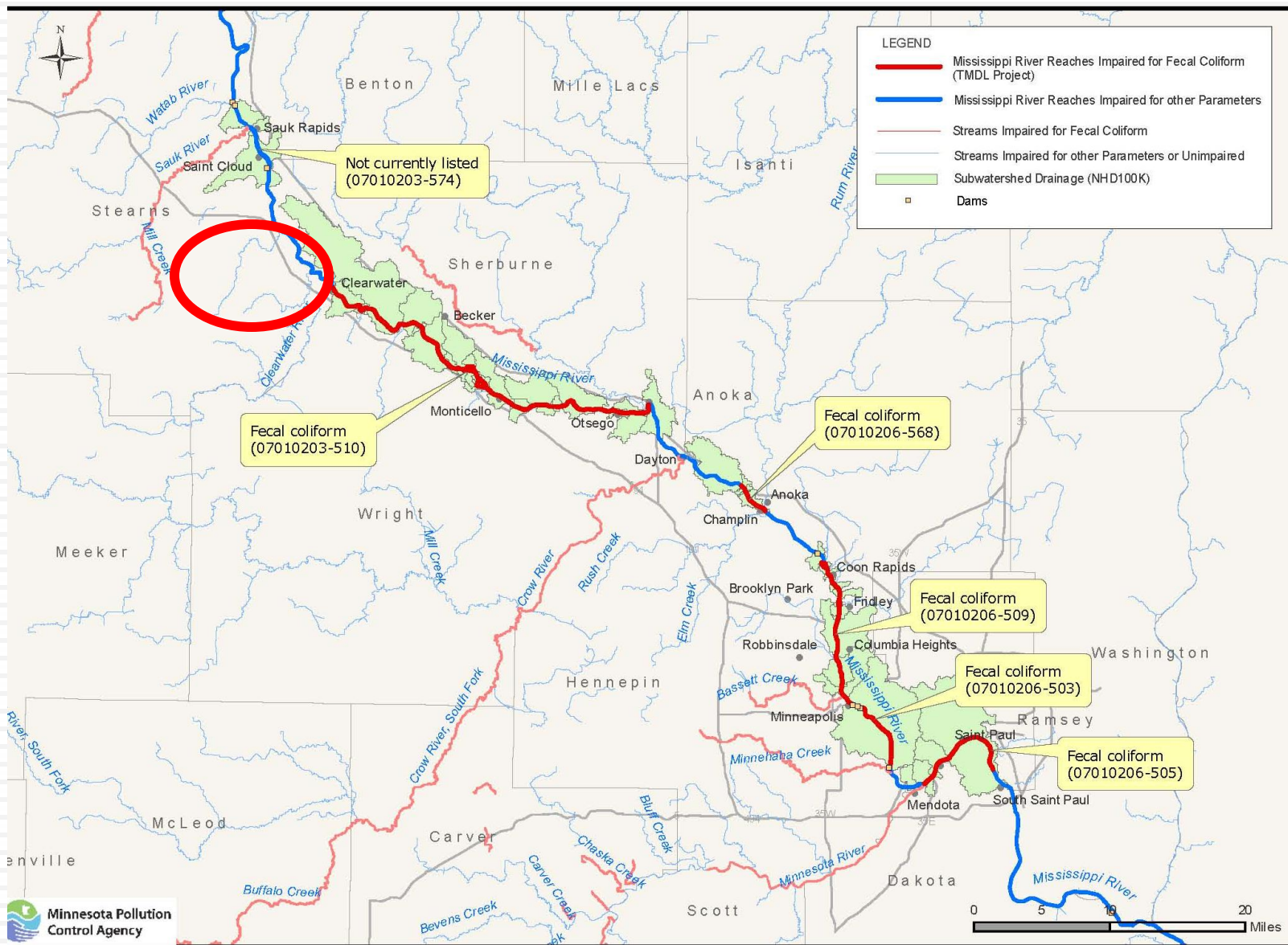
•Agency Newsletters

•Email listservers (>700  
participants)

•Letters to ~400 registered  
feedlots in two counties

•Adds in local newspapers

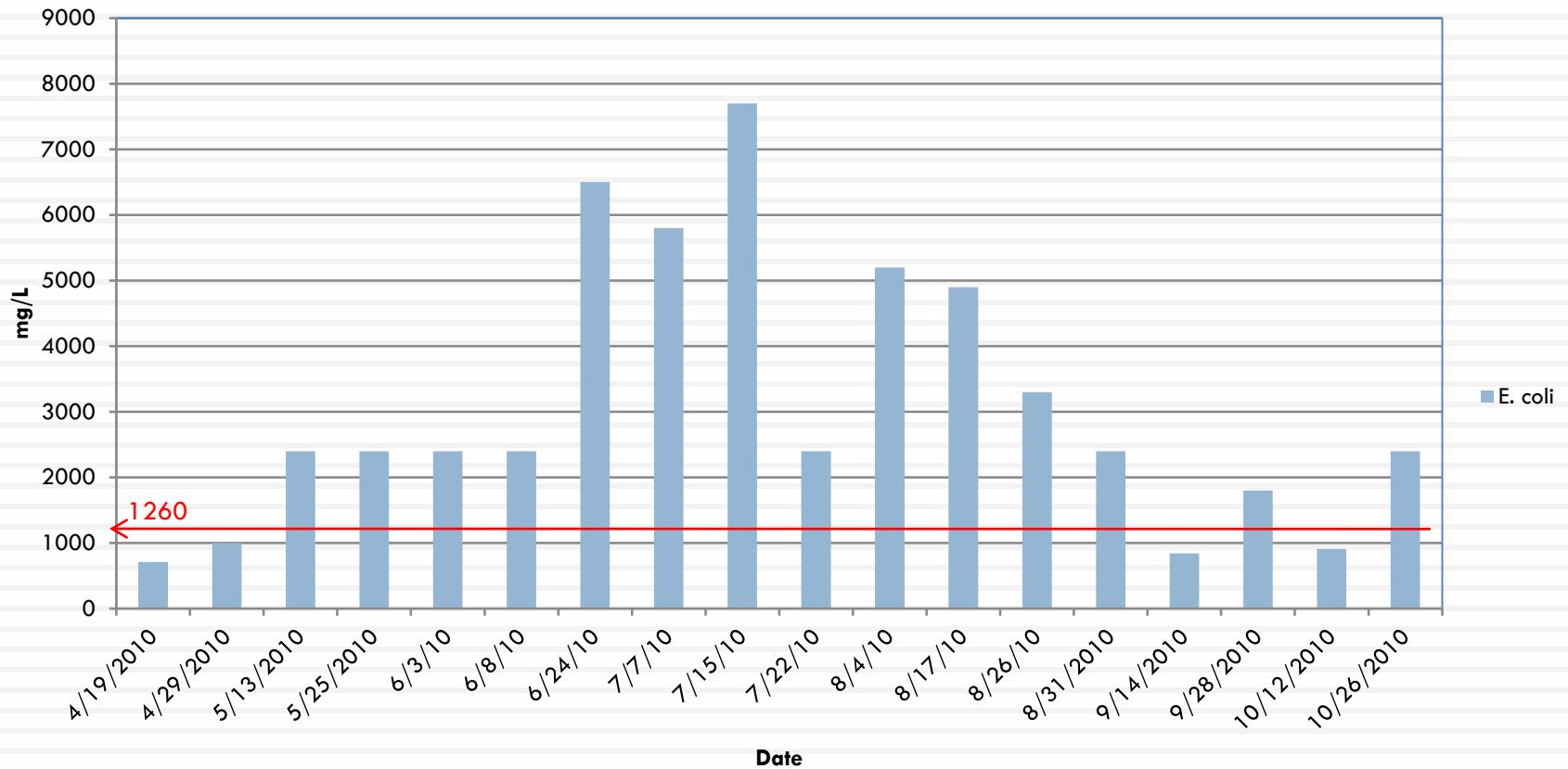
•Inquired with local experts  
(Extension, SWCD, NRCS, MPCA)





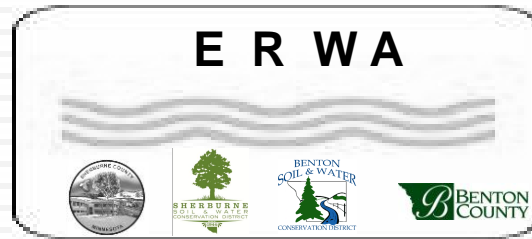
# Johnson Creek Bacteria!

**S003-370**



# More Partners.....

MISSISSIPPI  
River Fund



Minnesota Pollution  
Control Agency



Johnson Creek, Stearns County



# Planned Schedule



# Demonstration Site





# Streambanks: before



# Feedlot Area: Before



# Project Components

(As funded by the McKnight Foundation)

- 1) 2400 linear feet of fencing along streambanks (completed November 2011)
- 2) 4.5 acres of re-established vegetation along streambanks
- 3) Livestock Crossing (16' wide improved fenced lane)-prescribed grazing



7B

Critical Area  
Planting

1.0 ac.

Filter  
Strip  
MULCH

1 - 0.9 ac.

3 - 1.0 ac.

Don't  
want  
to mulch

465

Riparian Seeding (3.5 ac.)

2 - 1.6 ac.

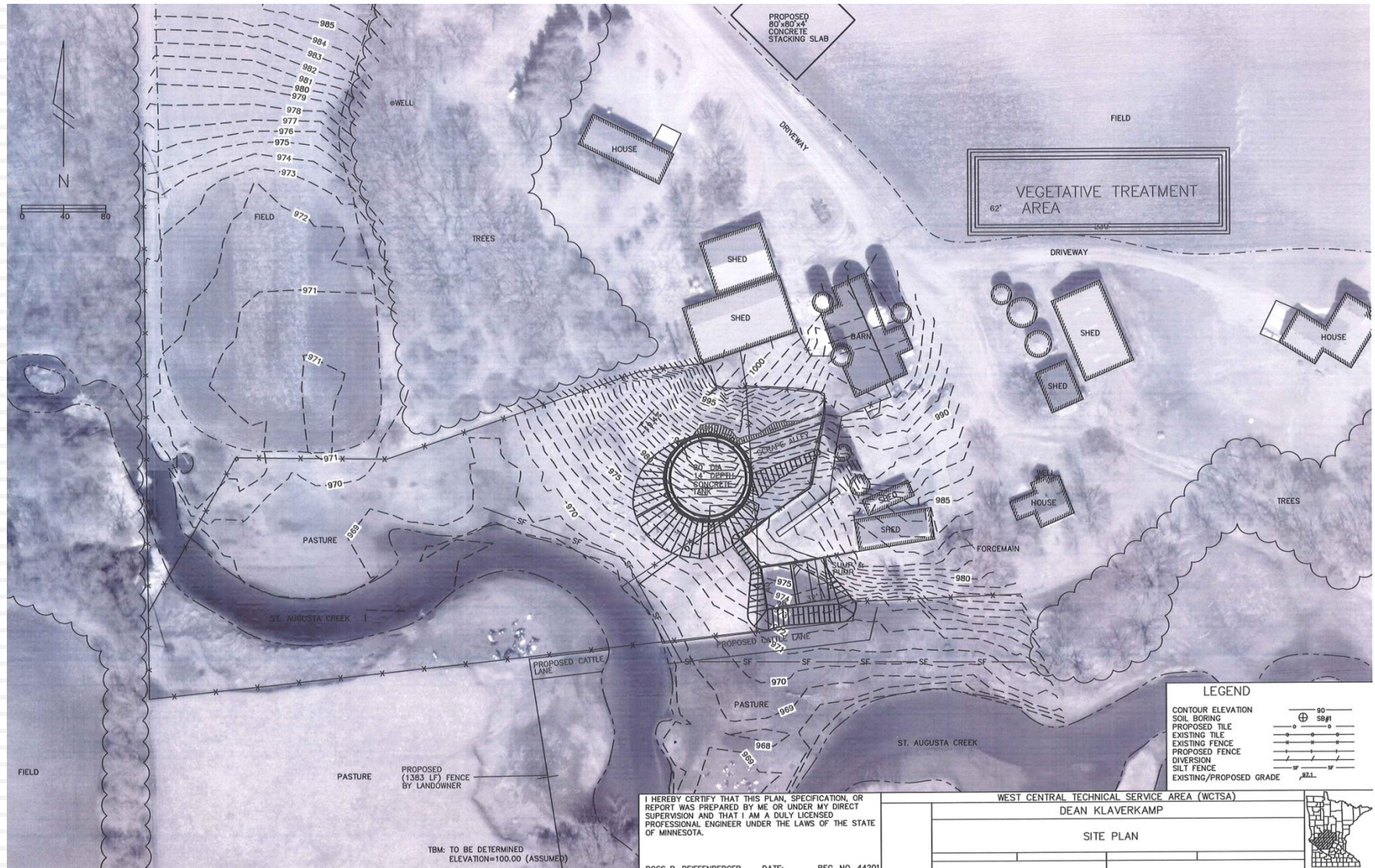


# Project Components

## (Federally Funded)

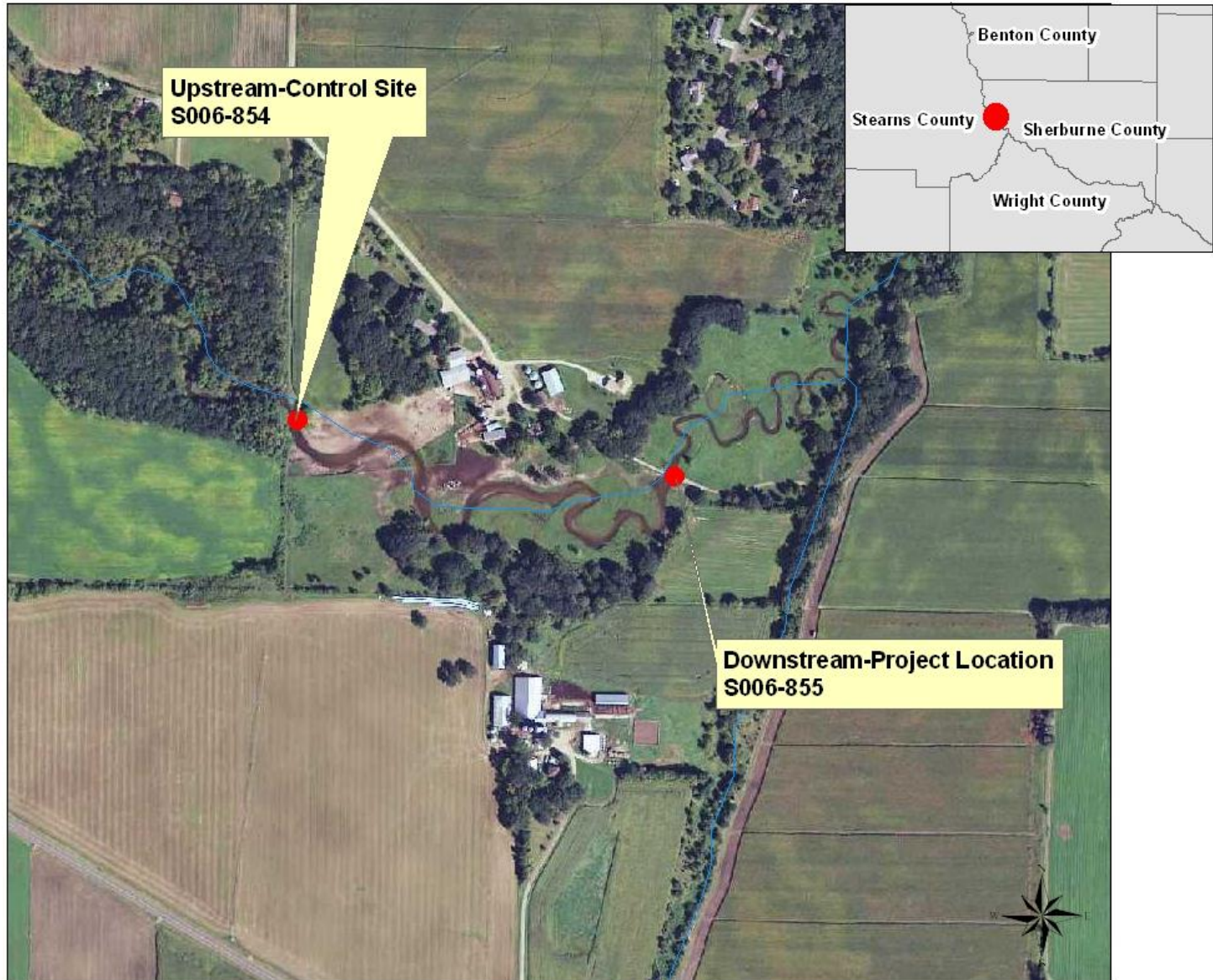
- 1) Concrete Storage Tank or Slurry Storage- for liquids
- 2) Concrete Stacking Slab-for solids
- 3) Settling Basin- collects runoff from feedlot
- 4) Vegetative Treatment/filter area

# Federally Funded Components





# Monitoring Plan



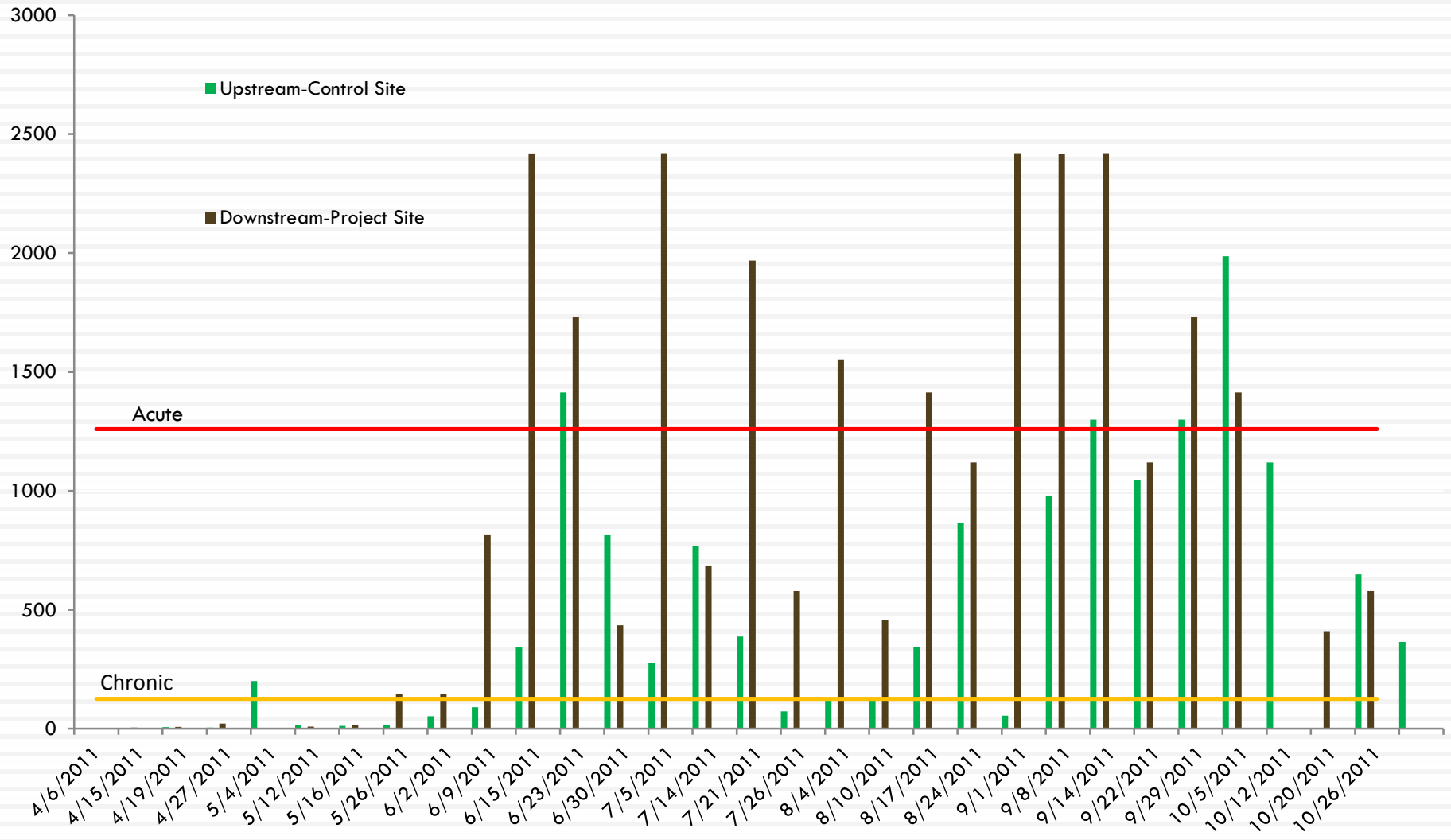


# Additional Monitoring Locations

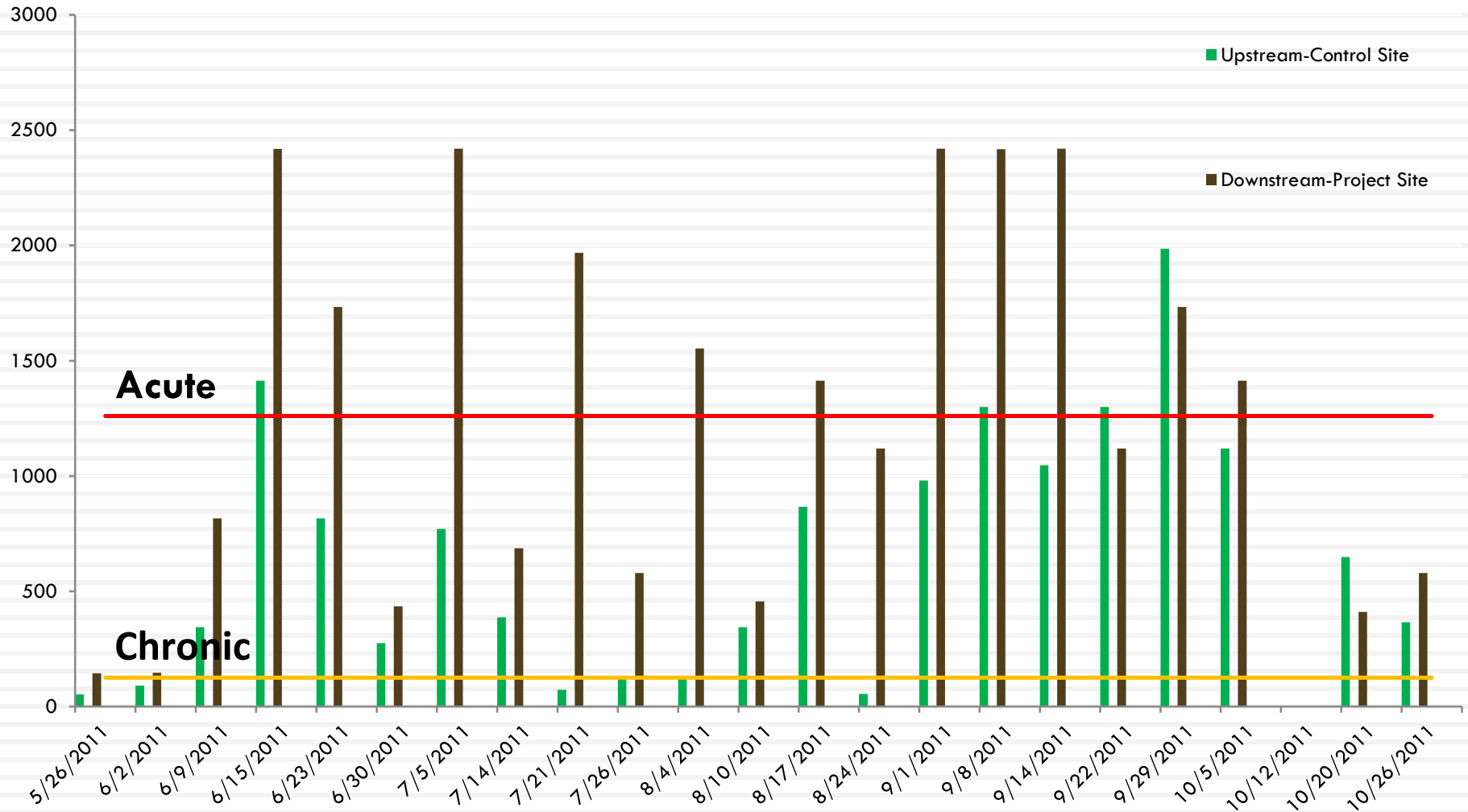


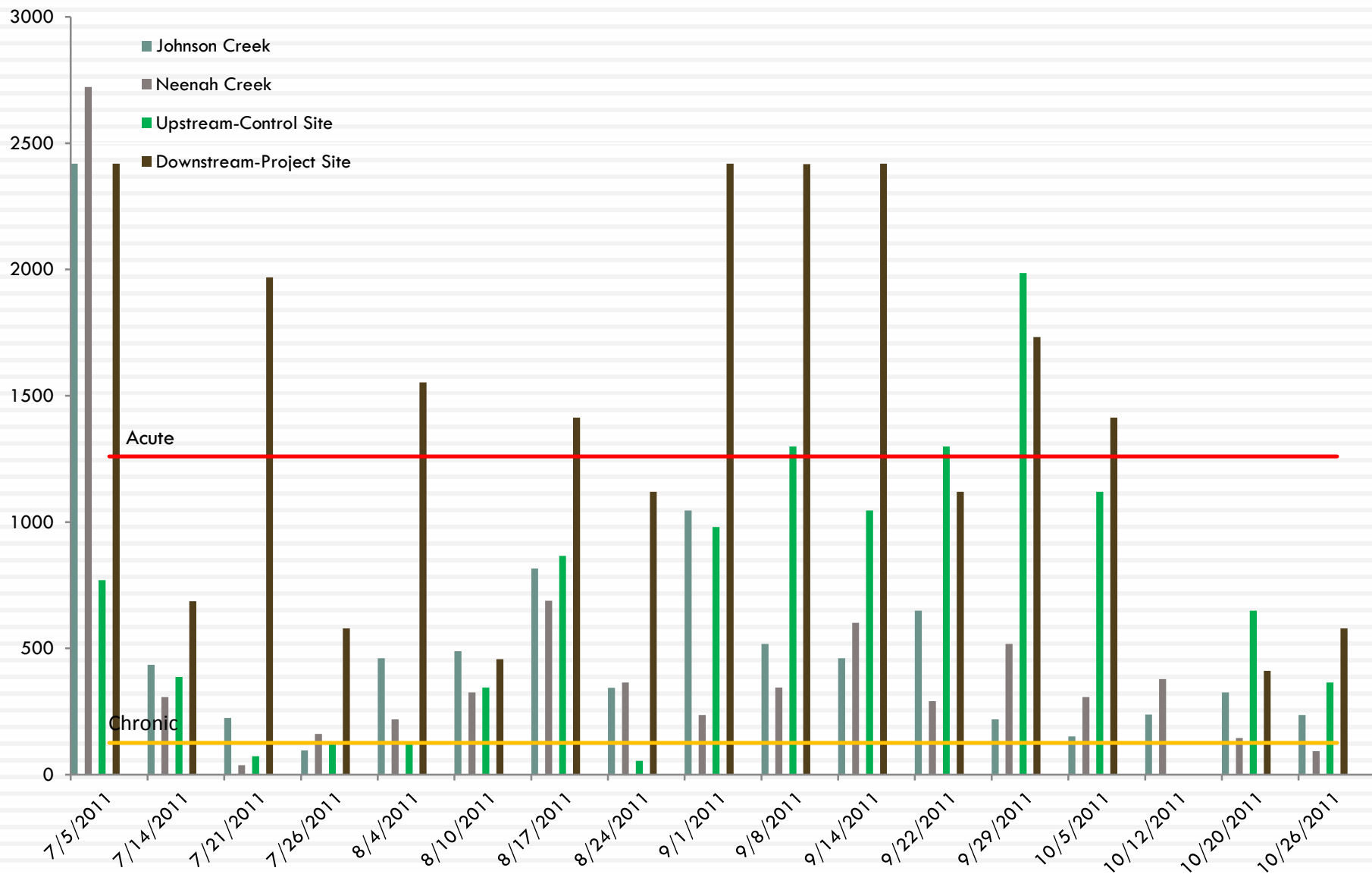


# Upstream-Downstream Concentrations



# E. Coli Concentrations













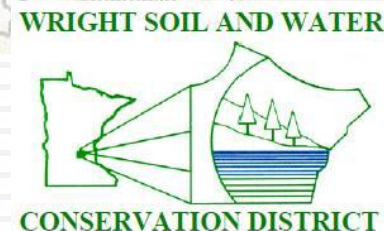
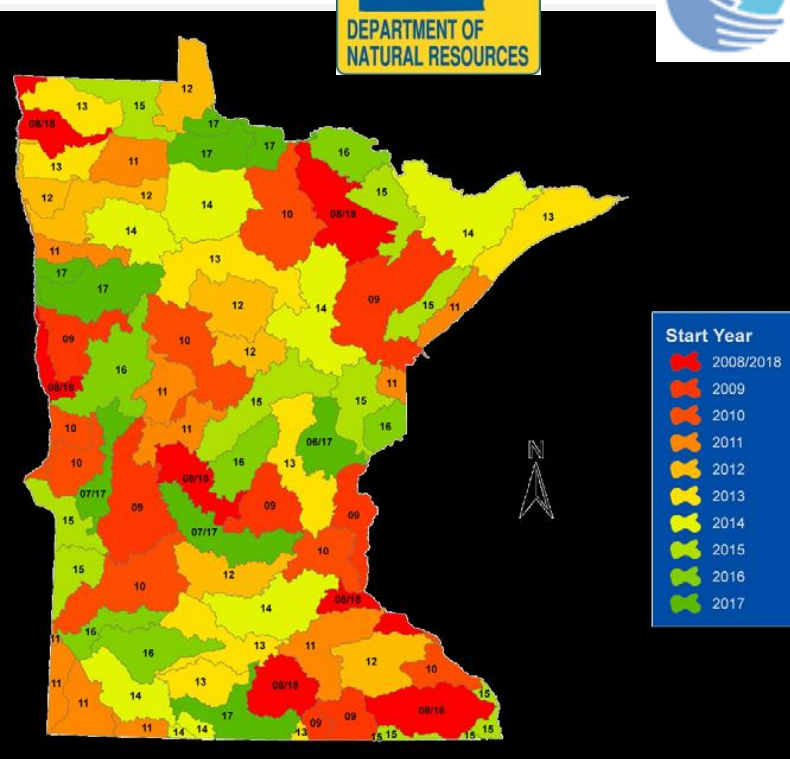
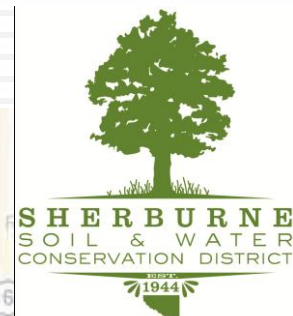




# Miss. River (St. Cloud) Watershed Project



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

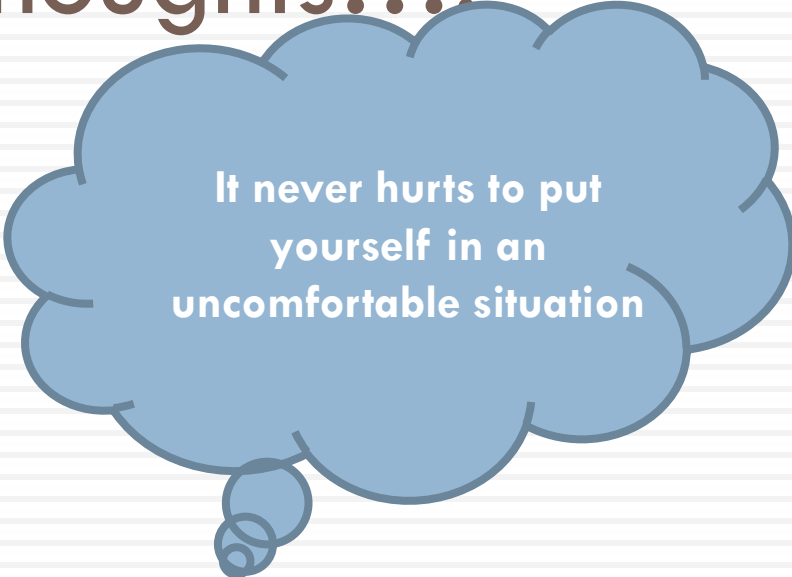




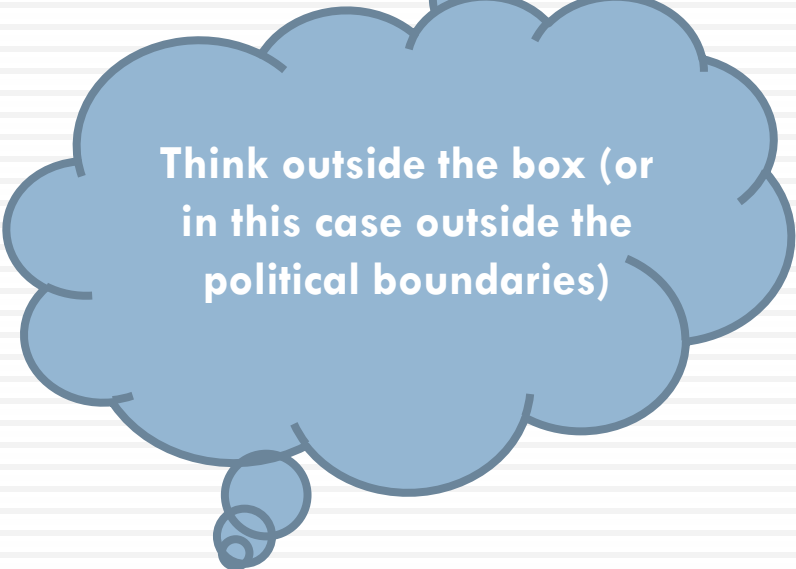
# And Now Deep Thoughts....



**Don't be afraid to start a  
conversation/ask  
questions**



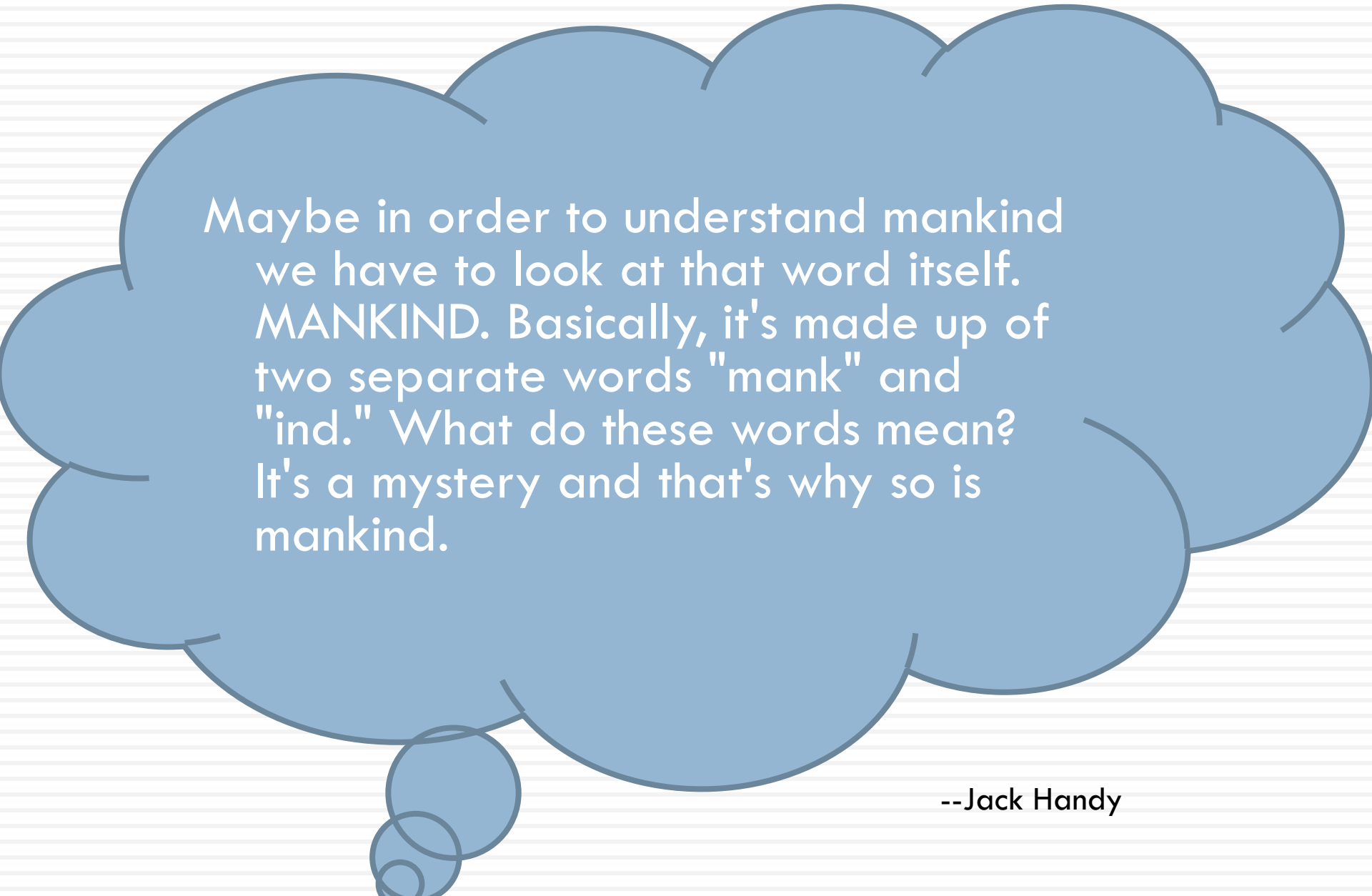
**It never hurts to put  
yourself in an  
uncomfortable situation**



**Think outside the box (or  
in this case outside the  
political boundaries)**



**Unconventional  
Partnerships are cool**



Maybe in order to understand mankind  
we have to look at that word itself.  
MANKIND. Basically, it's made up of  
two separate words "mank" and  
"ind." What do these words mean?  
It's a mystery and that's why so is  
mankind.

--Jack Handy

# Livestock Riparian Access Control

- 22-35% decrease in bacteria concentration with elimination of livestock access to riparian areas (determined via model).
- Study with 84% of stream length fenced to exclude livestock access found .1% of total annual E coli load from livestock
- \*\*One study found that bacteria in cow pies grew for 6-14 days after “deposited”!



# Contacts:

Tiffany Determan

Sherburne SWCD

[tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org](mailto:tdeterman@sherburneswcd.org)

763-241-1170 x 132

Lark Weller

National Park Service

[Lark\\_weller@nps.gov](mailto:Lark_weller@nps.gov)

651-293-8442

# Literature

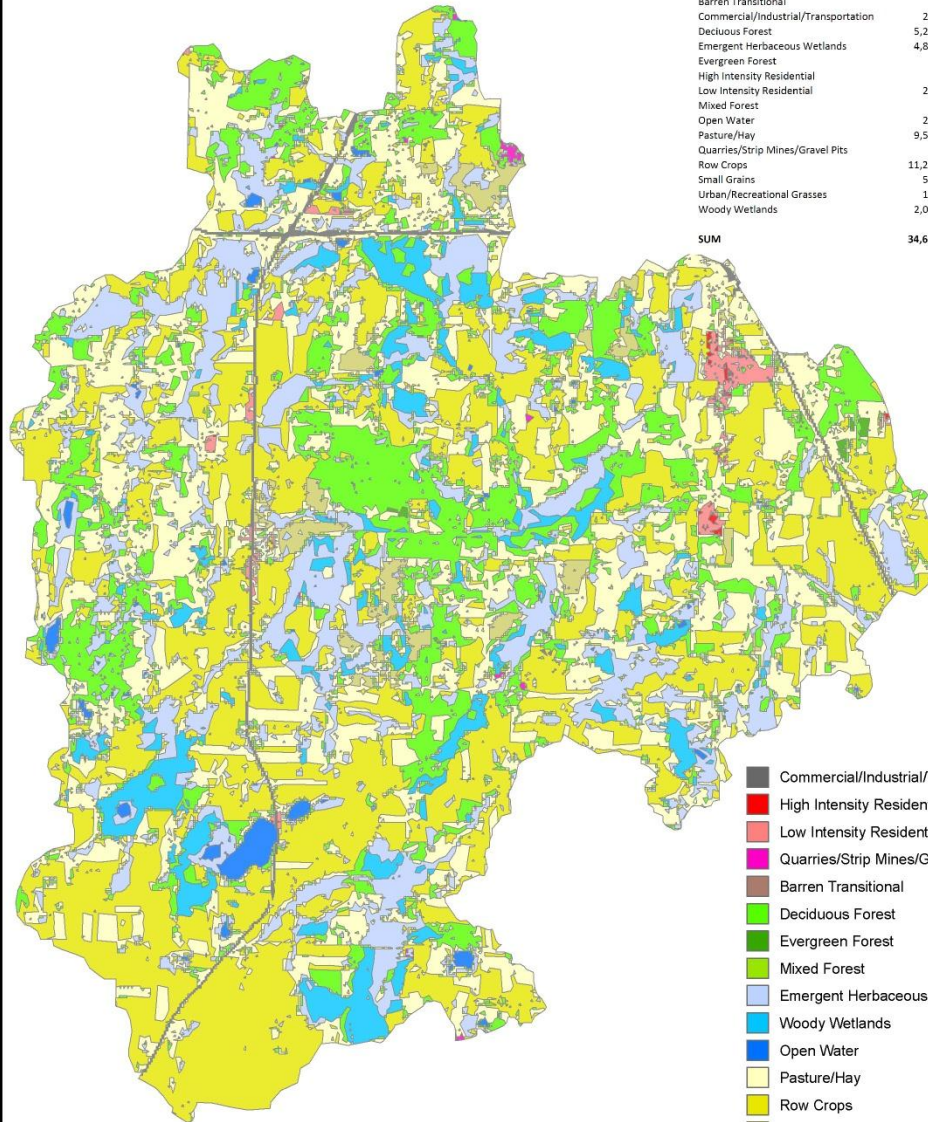
- <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/water/water-types-and-programs/minnesotas-impaired-waters-and-tmdls/tmdl-projects/upper-mississippi-river-basin-tmdl-projects/project-upper-mississippi-river-bacteria.html?menuid=&redirect=1>



# Johnson Creek Watershed Landuse

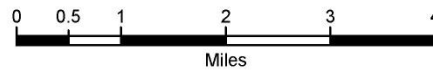


April 2012



| Landuse                              | Acres            | %     |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Barren Transitional                  | 0.36             | 0.0%  |
| Commercial/Industrial/Transportation | 243.53           | 0.7%  |
| Deciduous Forest                     | 5,290.27         | 15.3% |
| Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands         | 4,880.63         | 14.1% |
| Evergreen Forest                     | 52.29            | 0.2%  |
| High Intensity Residential           | 24.40            | 0.1%  |
| Low Intensity Residential            | 228.64           | 0.7%  |
| Mixed Forest                         | 36.74            | 0.1%  |
| Open Water                           | 286.53           | 0.8%  |
| Pasture/Hay                          | 9,546.80         | 27.5% |
| Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits     | 31.31            | 0.1%  |
| Row Crops                            | 11,270.04        | 32.5% |
| Small Grains                         | 567.09           | 1.6%  |
| Urban/Recreational Grasses           | 180.01           | 0.5%  |
| Woody Wetlands                       | 2,046.49         | 5.9%  |
| <b>SUM</b>                           | <b>34,685.13</b> |       |

- Commercial/Industrial/Transportation
- High Intensity Residential
- Low Intensity Residential
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Barren Transitional
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
- Woody Wetlands
- Open Water
- Pasture/Hay
- Row Crops
- Small Grains
- Urban/Recreational Grasses



National Land Cover Data (USGS/EPA)  
Version 05-20-2000